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WORLD AFFAIRS

UN ASSEMBLY

'Big 2' Debate Peace

U.S., Russia Offer Plans

American & Soviet spokesmen analyzed world disputes & submitted formulas for peace during first-week general debate in the UN Gen. Assembly in New York.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles urged that Russia take concrete actions for peace in 6 spheres of hot & cold war.

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky renewed old accusations against the West and old Soviet disarmament plans. He denounced the "aggressive North Atlantic bloc" and called as in several past years for a ⅓ cut in Big 5 armaments.

Dulles Challenges Russia

Dulles' address Sept. 17 was regarded as the Eisenhower Admin.'s most comprehensive statement to date on world problems.

He stressed the U.S.' willingness to discuss all "major causes of present tension." He questioned the Communists' sincerity in Korean peace negotiations, said it was up to Russia to adopt new "policies which would go far to end" major disputes.

He urged specifically that Russia agree to (1 & 2) unification of Korea & of Germany as free democracies, (3) peace & independence for Indo-China, (4) freedom for Austria, (5) independence for the present Soviet satellites and (6) an end to Communist subversion in independent countries.

Dulles' analysis of major issues:

Korea—The Armistice was "inconclusive" as a test of "the Communist will to peace." The political conference, "if the Communists come to it, will afford a better test." Korea could be unified if Russia & Red China would "renounce ambitions" served by control of North Korea. The Reds' "dilatory tactics" raised doubt whether they really wanted to comply with the armistice and withdraw from Korea.[1]

Indo-China—The Red-dominated rebel armies in Indo-China had "no shadow of a claim to be regarded as the champions of an independence movement." If Soviet-bloc nations persisted in promoting Indo-Chinese warfare, their conduct could be taken as proof that "they adhere to the design to extend their rule by methods of violence." Southeast Asia "affords the Soviet leaders a chance to give substance to their peaceful words. . . . We anxiously await their verdict."[2]

Wide World

John Foster Dulles (left) & Andrei Y. Vishinsky, whose speeches keynoted debate in UN.

Germany—Division of Germany "cannot be perpetuated without grave risks." It must be unified "through free elections." Russia had not responded to Western bids for a Big 4 meeting to effect unification.[3]

Western Defense Unity—Russia, like France, was entitled to assurances against new German aggression. "That is, indeed, the purpose of the European Defense Community [which] will merge German military strength into the structure of a non-aggressive European community . . . a result which Soviet leaders should welcome if they honestly want peace."

Austria—Another "test case" of Russian intentions. The U.S., Britain & France had offered to conclude an Austrian peace treaty at a meeting of foreign ministers. "So far, that proposal, also, has met with no response."[4]

Satellites—"It is not in the interest of peace" that the "once independent peoples of Europe should feel that they can no longer live by their traditions." "Faith is a contagious thing and penetrates even curtains of iron." But the U.S. "does not call for exporting revolution & inciting others to violence." "Our hope is that the Soviet leaders will recognize that . . . repressive measures inevitably lead to resentment & bitterness & perhaps to something more." The U.S. did not want to see Russia encircled by hostile peoples, but "unless Soviet policies are changed, they will . . . create precisely such surrounding animosity & hostility as Soviet policy understandably wants to avoid."[5]

Red Subversion—Russia must "end the dedication of the Soviet Communist Party to the violent overthrow of independent governments . . ."[6]

Disarmament—"Cannot be finally solved under the conditions of distrust which exist today." The U.S. would "dedicate ourselves with renewed vigor" to a study of ways to limit & control atomic & other arms.[7]

UN Charter Revision—The opportunity to hold a Charter-revision conference under Article 109 "should be grasped." The UN could be made "more responsive to the needs of our peoples." The Security Council, with its Big Power veto rule, had been rendered "unworkable" in "large measure."[8]

Vishinsky Submits Old Plans

Soviet delegate Vishinsky told the Assembly Sept. 21 his Govt. was considering Dulles' proposals. But he attacked the Western defense program as "aggressive," said the Eisenhower Admin. was trying "to stimulate reactionary trends & to use them to intensify international tension." He

1—see pp. 314D3, 305F1 2—see p. 285F3 3—see p. 293D3 4—see p. 286D-F3 5—see p. 196A 6—see p. 105D 7—see p. 107H 8—see p. 306C1, C2 (See Indexes to this & previous volumes for other references)

Week in Headlines

International

UN heard U.S., Soviet views on major disputes, rebuffed Soviet maneuver for Korea "roundtable."

22,575 anti-Red, 359 anti-UN POWs placed in neutral custody.

U.S. probed rumors of Beria's escape from Russia.

North Korean pilot delivered MIG to Americans; Polish UN delegate joined anti-Reds in U.S.

United States

Eisenhower called for sacrifices to protect freedom; Humphrey renewed tax-cut pledge.

AFL convention ousted ILA, scorned Nixon's explanation of Durkin's resignation.

17 banking firms cleared of anti-trust charges after 3-yr. trial.

COL index reached new high.

Marciano KOd LaStarza.

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'Beria Escape' Rumor Probed by McCarthy

Lavrenti P. Beria's escape from Russia, rumored behind-the-scenes in Washington for several weeks, became the object of national conjecture Sept. 19. The unconfirmed reports, first published by the *N.Y. Daily News* & *San Diego Union*, sifted down to this by Sept. 23:

Beria was said to have escaped from the USSR by plane a month ago after fleeing Moscow & hiding in the Caucasus; he was hiding in Turkey, Sweden or Latin America while his agents negotiated for his admission to the U.S., where he would tell Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Nixon, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy or intelligence agencies what he knew about Soviet armaments & plans for Communist subversion in the U.S.

An unidentified source connected with McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. disclosed Sept. 20 that it had been in touch indirectly with persons purporting to represent Beria. McCarthy said Sept. 21 his aides were checking the report but had not learned whether it was "true or false." "At this moment neither I nor any member of the subcommittee is taking any credit for anything," he said.

Col. Ulius Amoss, ex-OSS officer and head of the Intl. Services of Information in Baltimore, said Sept. 22 he had been approached in Munich late in July by a man representing himself as an emissary of Beria. Amoss said he was given a large assortment of documents—purportedly from Beria—that looked authentic and dealt with Soviet sabotage plans against the U.S. He turned them over to U.S. officials.

Nixon said Sept. 21 he had known of the Beria rumor for a month, was withholding judgment until it was investigated. The State Dept. & other agencies, although skeptical, declined to comment pending investigation.[1]

charged that recent speeches by Dulles & other U.S. leaders belied Dulles' plea in the UN for an East-West settlement. Vishinsky proposed again the Soviet disarmament plan introduced & rejected annually since 1948: a ⅓ reduction in armaments by the U.S., Russia, Britain, France & China.[2]

5-Point Soviet Resolution

The ⅓ arms reduction was one of 5 points in a Soviet resolution aimed at "averting the threat of a new world war" & strengthening "peace & security." Although most of its provisions had previously been defeated in the UN, it was admitted to the Assembly's agenda by a 13-0 vote of the Steering Com. Sept. 22.

Vishinsky's other proposals:

Atomic Control—"Atomic, hydrogen & other weapons of mass destruction" would be "unconditionally prohibited." The Security Council should "take immediate steps" to set up "strict international control." (Except for the addition of hydrogen weapons, this was the Soviet atomic plan offered every year since 1946.)

Military Bases—The Assembly would condemn any country's establishment of military bases on foreign soil, recommend that they be eliminated. (Russia first made this proposal in 1949. Vishinsky said the NATO defense system was intended for "war against any state which may be proclaimed an aggressor as the result of a conspiracy among" NATO states.)

Warmongering—The Assembly would condemn "propaganda . . . with the aim of inciting enmity & hatred among nations and preparing a new world war" (first proposed in 1947).

Vishinsky said the Korean armistice had "created more favorable conditions for further action to avert . . . a new world war." But he said Red China's "justified demand" for a roundtable instead of a 2-sided conference "must be met." He charged that vengeful ex-Nazi generals would play a strong role in the proposed EDC army in West Europe, accused U.S. leaders of trying to foment uprisings in East Europe but said "the unity of Soviet society has never been so monolithic as now."[3]

Agenda Approved

The Gen. Assembly approved Sept. 17 a 72-item agenda recommended by the Steering Com. It included the Soviet-opposed item on Charter revision.[4] The Assembly also voted to end its current session Dec. 8.[5]

Polish Delegate Quits

Dr. Marek Stanislaw Korowicz, 50, first alternate of the Polish delegation to the UN, renounced his post and asked the U.S. for political asylum Sept. 16, 2 days after arriving in New York. He announced his action Sept. 18 through the Natl. Com. for a Free Europe and agreed to testify before the House Com. on Un-American Activities in Washington. He said life in Red-ruled Poland was a "nightmare."

Korowicz, an international law professor at Cracow U., was a former Polish expert on the League of Nations & Intl. Court of Justice. A non-Communist, he had no relatives in Poland. He said he decided to desert Sept. 1 when he first learned he was to go to the UN. He was seated with the Polish delegation Sept. 15 but left his hotel in New York early Sept. 16 and contacted Stefan Korbonski, former Polish underground leader who fled to the U.S. in 1947.[6]

Nehru Scores UN on Asia

Permanent Asian representation in the UN Security Council was urged Sept. 23 by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru who charged that problems affecting Asia were "disposed of largely by ignoring Asia."

He accused the Western nations of considering Asia as "a playground for their politics or for their conflicts." Addressing the Indian Parliament, Nehru noted that the only Asian countries in the Security Council were Pakistan, whose term was soon to expire, and Nationalist China, which "does not represent any other part of Asia . . . except Formosa." (India withdrew Sept. 8 as a candidate for a non-permanent Security Council seat.)[7]

KOREA

Conference Debate Rejected

A new Soviet attempt to force a UN Gen. Assembly debate on which nations were to attend the Korean political (peace) conference was defeated by the Assembly Sept. 22.

Soviet representative Andrei Y. Vishinsky opened the subject in the Assembly's Gen. (Steering) Com. He urged that the Assembly agenda include UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's report on the Chinese Red & North Korean replies to Assembly proposals for the conference. This, as Vishinsky said, would give the Assembly a chance "to revert to a consideration of the question."

Vishinsky's move was defeated by an 11-2 committee vote. The USSR & Poland were in the minority, and Yugoslavia abstained.

The committee decision was then upheld by a 40-8 Assembly vote. Burma, Indonesia, Sweden & the 5 Soviet-bloc nations formed the minority; 10 countries abstained.

Vishinsky charged that U.S. "rigidity" was "wrecking" the conference. He hinted that Red China & North Korea would refuse to attend unless the conference were made a "roundtable" with India, Indonesia, Pakistan & Burma present.[8]

U.S. Presses for Meeting

U.S. representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said during the all-day debate that: (a) inclusion of neutrals could be brought up by the Reds after the conference started and could be settled by the conference; (b) the U.S. was prepared to send a representative to any of the 3 places already suggested by the U.S. for the conference—San Francisco, Honolulu or Geneva—to meet with the Chinese & North Korean Communists to arrange a time & place for the conference. He said the U.S. was proposing this in a message being sent to the

1—see pp. 303B2, 262G2 2—see pp. 262E1, 107G-J 3—see pp. 314D3, 313D1 4—see p. 306C1 5—see p. 306A1, B2 6—see p. 307C2 7—see pp. 315C1, 305F2 8—see p. 305D-F1

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Reds through Sweden.[1] Vishinsky immediately rejected Lodge's proposals.

The U.S. had told Communist China & North Korea in a previous message sent through Sweden Sept. 18: the question of the conference's composition had been closed by the Assembly's Aug. 28 decision on the matter; the U.S. was ready to open the meeting Oct. 15.[2]

Nehru Scores Exclusion

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru declared in Parliamentary debate in New Delhi Sept. 17 that "nearly the whole" of Europe & Asia wanted India at the Korean conference. He said Latin American opposition to India's participation, which made it impossible for India to win acceptance, resulted in an "Asian question" being decided by "people who really are not concerned so intimately."

Nehru affirmed that India had "no desire" to attend the conference, would go only if "wanted by both these parties." But he insisted that neutrals could provide "a certain atmosphere which might lead others to agree."

Nehru on U.S. State Secy. Dulles' statement that the U.S. opposed India at the conference because it had been neutral: "Looking ferocious and telling everybody we will punish them if they don't behave as we like . . . represents great immaturity."[3]

Red Pilot Surrenders MIG

A Russian-built MIG-15 jet fighter plane was landed at Kimpo Airfield near Seoul Sept. 21 and surrendered to the U.S. 5th AF by a North Korean pilot. He was identified Sept. 22 as Lt. Noh Keun Suk, 22. He had taken off from Sunan, 10 mi. north of Pyongyang, North Korean capital.

U.S. Sabres escorted Noh to Kimpo after he crossed the truce zone and gave recognition signals specified by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN commander, when he offered Apr. 27 to pay $100,000 to the first Red pilot to deliver a MIG to UN forces.[4]

U.S. Pays Reward

USAF Secy. Harold E. Talbott Sept. 21 ordered Gen. Otto P. Weyland, Far East commander, to give Noh the $100,000 (from a USAF $31 million "contingent fund") despite the fact that the plane was surrendered after the armistice. Noh said Sept. 22 that he had not known of the reward, surrendered because he was anti-Red. (The U.S. suspended Sept. 24 its $50,000 offer for more MIGs.)

Pentagon officials were said to consider the surrender valuable mainly from a psychological view. U.S. experts had studied 2 MIGs flown to Denmark by Poles & a MIG downed in North Korea.[5]

Reds Continue Build-Up

Lt. Noh reported Sept. 22 that the Reds were bringing more MIGs & bombers to North Korean airbases in the belief that fighting would flare up again. Lt. Gen. Samuel Anderson, 5th AF commander, confirmed this Sept. 23. He charged that the Reds were violating the truce.[6]

It was reported in Seoul Sept. 20-21 that 2 Chinese armies totaling 70,000 men had been withdraw from the 1,000,000-man Red force in North Korea and were being replaced by 70,000 returning North Korean POWs. 70,000 more Chinese were scheduled to be withdrawn later.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, said Sept. 22 the Reds were rebuilding their armies in North Korea under cover of the truce. (Taylor announced Sept. 20 that the 8th Army was building a new defense line across Korea in case "the worst" happened.)[7]

Russians Flew in Combat

Lt. Noh at first denied seeing Russian pilots in combat in Korea, later changed his story and said Sept. 22 that he had flown with them in combat. He rated U.S. pilots & Saberjets better than Red pilots & their MIGs.

USAF Gen. Anderson said Sept. 18 that Russian pilots in MIGs had clashed frequently with Sabres and that the Americans had proved superior. He reported that Red pilots flew in all-Russian, all-Chinese & all-Korean units, mainly because of the language barrier. 425 jets were currently being flown by Russians in the area, Anderson said.[8] He estimated the Reds had 1,600 jets, 700 non-jet planes in the area.

'Pro-Red' POWs Delivered

23 U.S., one British & 335 ROK prisoners who, the Communists said, rejected repatriation were turned over to Indian custody by the Red command Sept. 24. Some shouted Red slogans, sang the *Internationale* as they entered the neutral zone.

Communist correspondent Wilfred Burchett gave Allied newsmen the names of the "reluctant" Americans & Briton (a marine) Sept. 24, but Gen. Clark's hq. refused to let the names be made public. Burchett said the highest-ranking American was a sergeant, that 3 were Negroes. The Red newsman released a statement he said the Americans had made: ". . . We love our country & our people. . . . Unfortunately, under present conditions in America, the voices of those who speak out for peace & freedom are rapidly being silenced. We do not intend to give the American Govt. a chance of silencing our voices too."

12 South Koreans & one Turk had been turned over to the UN forces at Panmunjom Sept. 19. The Reds said they had rejected repatriation at first, had been "persuaded" by their captors to return. Most of the POWs said, however, that they had wanted to go home all along but had been detained against their will—in at least one case as punishment for being "uncooperative" with the Reds.[9]

UN Ends POW Transfer

The UN delivered to Indian custody Sept. 23 the last of some 14,699 Chinese & 7,876 North Korean POWs who had rejected repatriation. Indian officials said 29 of the Koreans, 7 of the Chinese had changed their minds so far & decided to go home. But many UN captives in "Indian Village" vowed to refuse to talk to Communist "explanation" teams which were to be given 90 days (starting Sept. 26) to try to persuade them to return. The UN Command demanded Sept. 22 that the Red "persuasion" delegates be prevented from using force or threats.

Anti-Communist POWs continued demonstrations against Red observers in the truce zone. Nearly 2,000 anti-Reds in the neutral-zone stockades ripped off their identification tags Sept. 17 and withheld their names from Indian officials. They apparently wanted to shield their families from retaliation for their decision to refuse to rejoin the Communists.[10]

Dispute over 'Missing' Men

Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, chief Red armistice delegate, reported at a Military Armistice Comm. meeting in Panmunjom Sept. 21 that of 3,404 missing Allied men for whom the UN had demanded an accounting: 519 had been returned to the Allies; 380 already had been reported by the Communists as "released at the front, escaped or dead"; "part of" the rest had rejected repatriation; "most of them never had been captured at all."

Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, senior Allied truce delegate, called the explanation "totally unsatisfactory & unacceptable." He denied that any on the list had been repatriated or reported as escaped or dead.[11]

Lee meantime demanded a UN accounting for 82,158 North Koreans & 15,504 Chinese who, he said, were POWs not returned by the UN. He also demanded recapture of 27,000 North Koreans released on South Korean Pres. Rhee's order in June.[12]

Russia Aids North Korea

An agreement providing Russian aid for North Korean reconstruction was signed in Moscow Sept. 19 by Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov & North Korean Forgn. Min. Nam Il.

The agreement, as announced by Moscow Sept. 20, provided that Russia would: (1) grant one billion rubles ($250 million, previously announced by Malenkov) for reconstruction, especially of Yalu River power plants; (2) postpone repayment of loans already extended and ease terms on other debts; (3) provide consumer supplies and equipment, material & technical advisers for reconstruction.[13]

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Paik Han Sung, ex-Vice Min. of Justice, was appointed South Korean Home Min. Sept. 19.[14] . . . **Lea (or Lee) Hyun Sang**, 52, leader of Red guerrillas in South Korea, was killed by ROK Natl. Police in the Chiri Mtns. Sept. 18.[15]

INDO-CHINA

Red Offensive Foreseen

The French High Command reported in Hanoi Sept. 21 that 5 Communist Viet Minh divisions totaling at least 50,000 men had been readied for a fall offensive in Indo-China. Red China had equipped one of the divisions with heavy armament, the French said. They also reported that

1—see p. 285G2 2—see 305D3-306F1 3—see 314B3, 295F2 4—see 129K 5—see 307C2, 167B 6—see 307F2 7—see 270D3, 10K 8—see Vol. XII, 309J 9—306B3, 295C1 10—see 306E-F3 11—see 294F3 12—see 295A1 13—see 307E2 14—see 307G2 15—see 286E2 16—see 286D2

70,000 anti-French partisans had been alerted for behind-the-lines warfare. To forestall the expected drive, the French had launched air offensives against Viet Minh troop concentrations in the Tonkin delta region, in the Phuto area west of the delta and around Phunhoquan south of it.[1]

Knowland Backs U.S. Aid

U.S. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) in Bangkok, Thailand Sept. 18 backed U.S. plans to give France $385 million for the Indo-China war, said he believed "Indo-China is willing to do its fair share in fighting Communism."[2]

EUROPE

Russia Reports New A-Bombs

Russia announced Sept. 18 that it recently had tested some "new types" of atomic bombs. The announcement confirmed an Aug. 31 report by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.[4]

East German Says Foes Armed

East German Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht charged Sept. 20 that the West was arming the anti-Communist underground in the Soviet Zone. He said it was "urgent" that the power of the state be strengthened for "ruthless action" against "Fascist" groups.

(The East German Govt. said Sept. 22 it had smashed a U.S.-financed spy ring, jailed its 3 leaders.)[5]

(The American Jewish Com. said Sept. 20 that East Germany had renewed its anti-Semitic campaign and was dissolving Jewish community groups, barring Jews from most jobs, sending hundreds to slave camps.)[6]

Other German News

Clothes—In response to an appeal from West German Chancellor Adenauer, Pres. Eisenhower asked Americans Sept. 22 to contribute, through private agencies, warm clothes & footwear for needy East Germans.

Food—The 4 millionth free parcel in the U.S.' food relief program for East Germans was distributed in West Berlin Sept. 14. Several hundred East Germans stormed Fredersborg station to free 3 women arrested for accepting the U.S. food. The mob was dispersed by Russian guards.[7]

Anti-Raid Unit—West Berlin police announced Sept. 17 the formation of a 3,000-man special motorized force to combat Communist border raids.

U.S. Scored on EDC

The U.S. was accused Sept. 21 of using "empty" threats to abandon Europe & "merciless pressure" on its allies to forge a European army.

British Laborite Denis Healy told the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, meeting in Strasbourg, that the "nose-dive" in U.S. prestige in the last few months was "the most dangerous of recent trends in the Atlantic community."

The Assembly adopted Sept. 22 a resolution urging quick ratification of the European Defense Community treaty by its 6 signatory nations.[8]

Belgian ex-Premier Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the Assembly, called Sept. 14 for a European union which would offer Russia a security pact endorsed by the U.S. & Britain.[9]

Attlee Criticizes U.S. Policy

British ex-Prime Min. Clement Attlee, Labor Party leader, blamed U.S. foreign policy Sept. 19 for a steady deterioration in the world situation.

In a major political broadcast, he criticized the "very dangerous" American intolerance of all who differed with U.S. actions. He advocated immediate seating of Red China in the UN Security Council, urged Britain to promote better understanding between Asia & the West and opposed any military action to aid the ambitions of ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee.[10]

Bidault Heads NATO Council

French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault became chairman of the North Atlantic Council Sept. 18, succeeding Danish Forgn. Min. Ole Bjorn Kraft.

Mrs. Maclean Vanishes

Mrs. Melinda Maclean, 37, American-born wife of missing British diplomat Donald Maclean, & their 3 children disappeared in Switzerland Sept. 11, it was reported in London Sept. 16. The British Forgn. Office said Sept. 21 indications were that they had gone to Austria and then to an Iron Curtain country to join Maclean, who disappeared 28 mos. ago.[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Defense of Freedom

Pres. Eisenhower stirred speculation that scheduled tax cuts might be cancelled by saying at a $100-a-plate Republican dinner in Boston Garden Sept. 21: "There is no sacrifice—no labor, no tax, no service—too hard for us to bear to support a logical & necessary defense of our freedom." He made this statement after warning: "We know the enemies of freedom to be equipped with the most terrible weapons of destruction."[12]

Most of the President's speech, however, was devoted to politics.

Defending his Administration's record, Gen. Eisenhower said it had: ". . . observed & practiced true bipartisanship in international affairs . . . seen a cessation of fighting in the Korean war . . . given to the world the clearest testimony to our firm allegiance to the common cause & needs of free people everywhere . . . lifted stifling artificial controls from our economy . . . simplified customs regulations," steadied farm prices, blueprinted "extension of social security coverage to more than 10 million unprotected citizens . . . redefined policy on public power to assure the maximum of local participation & decision in projects that require the partnership of national, state & local government," made "extraordinary progress' in "cleaning up governmental operations . . . reorganized more than half a dozen major departments & agencies . . . reduced Govt. expenditures by billions of dollars—making a balanced budget something a bit nearer to realization than an accountant's dream . . . used the federal authority, wherever it clearly extends, to erase the stain of racial discrimination & segregation."

Mr. Eisenhower also reported that "we are continuing to study and will submit to the next session of the Congress recommendations for making more secure our industrial peace & productivity, more clear & explicit the rights of labor, its unions & its employers."[13]

Tax Cuts to Stand

It was evident from statements of other GOP & Administration leaders that no cancellation of tax cuts was intended. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), addressing the meeting before the President spoke, said: "We promised . . . a reduction in [the] heavy tax burdens. . . . It is universally agreed that next January there will be a reduction in personal income taxes and the excess-profits tax will be eliminated."

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, in a speech cleared with the President, told the convention of the American Bankers Assn. in Washington Sept. 22: "The excess profits tax will expire on Dec. 31, and there will be no request for renewal." A 10% cut in individual income taxes "will become effective" at the same time.[14]

(Rep. Noah Mason [R., Ill.] of the House Ways & Means Com. said Sept. 19 that he had it on "good authority" that Gen. Eisenhower intended to ask Congress for a national 5% retail sales tax to replace revenue to be lost by the scheduled tax cuts.)

Personnel

Craig R. Sheaffer resigned as Asst. Commerce Secy. for domestic affairs Sept. 19 to return to the Sheaffer Pen Co., which he formerly headed. Sheaffer had been believed responsible for the ouster—later rescinded—of Dr. Allen V. Astin as director of the Bureau of Standards.[15]

The President Sept. 16 acepted the resignation of Dr. Mark A. May as chrmn. & member of the U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information to let May aid Theodore C. Streibert in organizing the U.S. Information Agency.[16]

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 18 completed the 25-member Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations by appointing its final 14 members:

Public members—John E. Burton (R.), Cornell U. vice pres.; Mrs. Alice K. Leopold (R.), Connec-

Truman to Counsel Youth

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, speaking at Independence, Mo. high school Sept. 17, said he was making plans "to discuss government & its functions with seniors of the high schools of the U.S., the seniors of junior colleges & freshmen & sophomores of the larger colleges." In his first paid telecast Sept. 20 (reportedly for $8,000) he discussed American democracy on "Excursion," a Ford Foundation program for youths.[17]

1—see p. 308E1 2—see 307D3, 308A1 3—see 308C2, 210L, 187M 4—see 314E1, 287B3 5—see 294G2 6—see 35K 7—see 287E1 8—see 150M 9—see 294D1; Vol. XII, 286B 10—see 306F1 11—see XII, 162H 12—see 269C1 13—see 317F2 14—see 264G2, 234G1 15—see 59M, 281E3 16—see 258C3, 60G 17—see 309G3

ticut Secy. of State; Lawrence A. Appley (R.) of N.J., pres. Amer. Management Assn.; Wm. Anderson (ind.), political science prof. at the U. of Minn.; Saml. H. Jones (D.), ex-Gov. of Louisiana; Clark Kerr (ind.), U. of California chancellor; Chas. Henderson, Mayor of Youngstown & pres. Ohio Municipal League.

Governors—Allan Shivers (D.) of Texas, John S. Battle (D.) of Virginia, Alfred E. Driscoll (R.) of New Jersey, Dan Thornton (R.) of Colorado.

Executive Branch—Treasury Undersecy. Marion B. Folsom (R.), Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby (D.), Civil Defense Dir. Val Peterson (R.).

Senators already appointed by Vice Pres. Nixon—Robt. C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R., Kan.), Guy Cordon (R., Ore.), Clyde R. Hoey (D., N.C.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.).

Representatives appointed by House Speaker Martin—Noah M. Mason (R., Ill.), Jas. I. Dolliver (R., Ia.), Harold C. Ostertag (R., N.Y.), John D. Dingell (D., Mich.), Brooks Hays (D., Ark.).

The President previously had appointed Dr. Clarence E. Manion as chairman.[2]

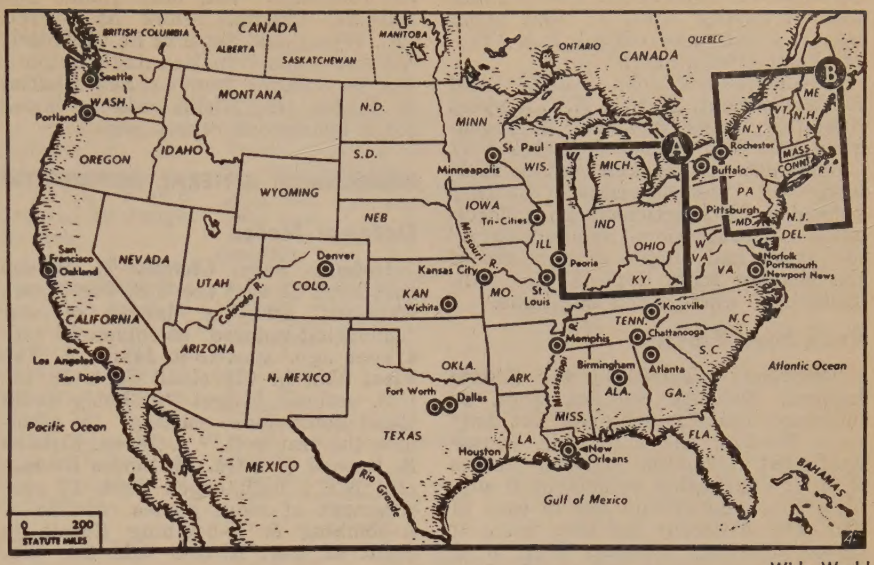
Ends Vacation

Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Sept. 19 after a 6-week working vacation in Colorado. En route back, the President's plane stopped in Chicago, and Gen. Eisenhower spoke briefly at a meeting of Midwest Republican women leaders.

During his vacation, the President put in 24 working days at his office at Lowry Field (Denver), spent 7 days at a mountain-side ranch, made one-day flying trips to New York & Washington. In Denver, Gen. Eisenhower signed 111 bills passed by Congress, 318 other documents (including formal ratification of a friendship-commerce-navigation treaty with Japan Sept. 16)[3] and received 152 visitors.[4]

During his one-day flying trip to Boston Sept. 21 the President visited the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass.

'Most Probable Targets for Atomic Attack'



Wide World

Bulls-eye symbols locate communities among 70 (total pop. 67,750,982) which the Fed. Civil Defense Admin. listed Sept. 17 as "most probable [non-military] targets for atomic attack." Highest concentration of such "critical target areas for civil-defense purposes" was in areas outlined by Boxes A & B. Largest "target" was New York-northeast New Jersey with 12,911,994 inhabitants. In general, an area with 40,000 industrial workers was considered a "critical" area. The CDA said the list was of no value to a potential enemy, which could easily make its own list, but was intended to alert residents of target cities to the need for civil defense. The CDA list excluded, for security reason, "certain targets that have national or military significance, including the atomic-energy installations."[1]

LABOR

AFL Ousts ILA, Hears Nixon

Expulsion of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. & a cold reception for Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon highlighted sessions of the American Fed. of Labor's 72d convention in St. Louis this week.

The ILA, which had failed to meet an AFL deadline to purge itself of racketeers, was ousted by a 72,362 to 765 roll-call vote Sept. 22. The convention ignored a last-minute offer by ILA Pres. Joseph P. Ryan to submit his union to AFL trusteeship. The convention authorized immediate formation of a new union to represent longshoremen.

Expulsion of the 60,000-member ILA ended its 60-year tie with the AFL and marked the first time the AFL had revoked a charter on charges of corruption.[5]

Durkin Says 'Ike' Broke Word

Ex-Labor Secy. Martin P. Durkin, reporting to the convention Sept. 22 on his resignation from the Eisenhower Cabinet, said Pres. Eisenhower personally had promised Aug. 19 to support 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley law. But on Sept. 10, Durkin said, the President changed his mind and said he could not endorse the amendments. Durkin said 12 of the proposed T-H changes had originated with the late Sen. Robert A. Taft.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty denied Durkin's statement Sept. 22 and said the President had made no decision on T-H changes. AFL Pres. George Meany backed Durkin's version of the controversy.[6]

Convention Hostile to Nixon

Vice Pres. Richard A. Nixon, attending the convention as Pres. Eisenhower's personal representative, drew derisive laughter from the 700 delegates Sept. 23 when he described the dispute over Durkin's resignation as a "misunderstanding."

The convention listened unenthusiastically as Nixon read a message from the President pledging "justice & fairness" to labor and promising to recommend changes in the Taft-Hartley law in January. Later the delegates cheered Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) who called Nixon's speech an "alibi" for the Eisenhower Admin. and a "confession by avoidance."

Meany Chides Admin. on NAM

In the convention keynote speech Sept. 21, AFL Pres. Meany charged that the Eisenhower Admin. had submerged "human values" to "the material welfare of the greedy few." He urged more political activity by unions to win elections for candidates who would support the AFL's program. Meany cited a Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. bulletin which, he said, he had received in a White House envelope under a Govt. frank.[7]

Other Labor News

CIO Communications Workers ended a 60-day strike against the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. Sept. 19 after a settlement giving 6,900 union members raises up to $2.50 a week.[8]

Alabama Gov. Gordon Persons signed Sept. 18 a bill providing that state employes who joined unions were to lose their merit system benefits.

Atomic Energy Comm.'s power plant project in Joppa, Ill. was stalled when 2,500 construction workers stayed off the job Sept. 21-22 in sympathy with a wildcat strike by Local 595 of the Intl. Assn. of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers. Leaders of 19 AFL construction unions had told their members Sept. 19 to cross Local 595's picket lines. The Iron Workers Assn. said Sept. 21 it would form a new Local 758 to replace 595.

INVESTIGATIONS

McCarthy Probes UN

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. opened hearings in New York Sept. 14 on alleged infiltration of the UN by American Communists.

Julius Reiss (formerly Joel Remes), 45, American employe of Poland's UN delegation, was questioned Sept. 14 & 17. He refused to answer questions

1—see pp. 261D2, 68N 2—see 273A2 3—see 239F3 4—see 288C2 5—see 289C2 6—see 308E2 7—see 308G3 8—see 282B1 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

about Communist membership or associations. Ex-Communist Paul Crouch told McCarthy Sept. 17 that Reiss was a Communist official & a "professional revolutionist."

Ex-Communist John Lautner told McCarthy Sept. 18 that N.Y. lawyers Abraham Unger & David N. Freedman, who had helped defend the 11 Communist leaders convicted in 1949, were CP "functionaries." Lautner defined a CP functionary as a "dedicated . . . professional revolutionary." McCarthy had Unger thrown out of the hearing room Sept. 18 for "filibustering" when asked questions.[1]

Reds Hide Presses

Testimony released by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Sept. 20 indicated that Communists not only were flooding the U.S. with propaganda but also hiding printing presses & other dupilcating equipment & supplies for underground use in case of war. The testimony had been taken at closed hearings between Mar. 6 & July 11. Most of it came from Matthew Cvetic & Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, ex-FBI agents in the CP, and from ex-Reds Lautner & Crouch.

The subcommittee proposed that organizations that have to register as subversive be required also to list all their printing equipment.[2]

Labor Mediator an Ex-Red

James McNamara testified before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee Sept. 15 that he was hired by the Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service in 1942 and cleared by Govt. loyalty boards 3 times although he had been ousted as a vice president of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Union for Communist activities. McNamara, who resigned as Fed. Conciliation Commissioner for Cincinnati Sept. 10, said he probably had been a CP "member" because he had attended party meetings and "probably" paid dues "once or twice" during 1938-40 to help him in his union work.

Clergymen Deny Charges

Charges of Communist activity contained in testimony released by the House Un-American Activities Com. were denied by 2 more clergymen: Jerome Davis Sept. 17 & Stephen H. Fritchman Sept. 19.[3]

Chavez Vote Study Ends

The Senate Subcom. on Privileges & Elections ended its closed investigation of New Mexico's 1952 Senatorial election Sept. 21, but Subcom. members disagreed on the inquiry's findings. The inquiry resulted from charges by Republican candidate Patrick J. Hurley that Sen. Dennis Chavez (D.) had been reelected through voting frauds.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), minority member of the Subcom., said no fraud by Chavez, his managers "or anyone connected with his campaign" had been found. But Subcom. Chrmn. Frank A. Barrett (R., Wyo.) said Sept. 22 he "definitely did not concur" in Henning's opinion. The 3d Subcom. member, Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) said he hoped for a unanimous report later.[4]

1—see pp. 309G3, 306F2 2—see 280A2 3—see 310F1 4—see 198N 5—see 310D2 6—see 295C3 7—see 298B2 8—see 317C3 9—see Vol. XI, 103H 10—see Vol. IX, 336N-P 11—see 26E 12—see 260B1 13—see 93F 14—see 137G

GENERAL

Defense Notes

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Sept. 22 that the U.S. was "much stronger" and the danger of war "somewhat reduced" as compared with a year ago.[5] . . . **Gen. James A. Van Fleet** said in Cleveland Sept. 18 the U.S. defense budget "probably could stand some more cutting" to eliminate the "fat in it."[6] . . . **Sens. Richard B. Russell** (D., Ga.) & **Styles Bridges** (R., N.H.) both urged Sept. 17 procurement of more planes capable of A-bombing & H-bombing Russia in event of war. Russell said the U.S. had more A-bombs but not more "fighting planes" than the USSR.[7] . . . **Natl. Inst. of Law Officers**, meeting in Washington Sept. 16, protested the U.S.' "very inadequate" civil defense program.[8] . . . **K. T. Keller's** resignation as director of the Defense Dept.'s guided missiles office to resume as Chrysler Corp. chairman was disclosed Sept. 18. He said the guided missiles program had reached an "advanced state."[9] . . . **YH-16 Transporter**, world's largest helicopter (Piasecki-built; capacity 40 soldiers, 32 litter patients or 3 jeeps) was demonstrated by the AF in Philadelphia Sept. 12. . . . **False scare** that a Russian flier had landed in Illinois resulted from an AF test of public alertness Sept. 22 in which Airman 1/c Withold Glinski, 23, impersonated a Russian pilot. State police arrested him near Urbana.

●

Dr. German Arciniegas, ex-Education Min. of Colombia & currently a Columbia U. professor, was sent to Ellis Island "as a security case" under the McCarran-Walter immigration act as he arrived by plane in New York Sept. 16 after a visit to France. He was freed Sept. 17 after confirming that he once had criticized U.S. relations with some South American countries.[10]

First Negro student admissions: A. P. Tureaud Jr., son of a New Orleans lawyer, to Louisiana State U. in Baton Rouge Sept. 18 under a court injunction against his exclusion by LSU; Irving Linwood Pedrew, 18, of Hampton, Va., to Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Sept. 19 because no state-supported school for Negroes offered electrical engineering courses comparable to VPI's.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Polish Bishop Guilty as Spy

Msgr. Czeslaw Kaczmarek, 58, Roman Catholic bishop of Kielce, 3 other priests & a nun were convicted Sept. 22 by a military court in Warsaw of spying for the U.S. & the Vatican. All 5 had pleaded guilty.

The sentences: Msgr. Kaczmarek, 12 years in jail; Rev. Jan Danilewicz, 10 years; Rev. Josef Dabrowski, 9 years; Rev. Wladyslaw Widlak, 6 years; Sister Waleria Niklewska, 5 years (suspended).

In prison for 2 years before the trial, Msgr. Kaczmarek recited a detailed confession of helping the U.S. "prepare a new war," told of "secret meetings" in 1945 with then-U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Arthur Bliss Lane.[11]

Soviet Georgia Purges 2

Georgian Premier Valerian M. Bakradze & Communist Party leader A. T. Mirtskhulava were ousted Sept. 22 in Georgia's 3d major purge in 2 months.

The announcement said the Georgian CP Central Com. & Council of Ministers (Cabinet) had not fulfilled a July decree of the Soviet CP's Central Com. which approved the purge of Lavrenti P. Beria.

Bakradze, who had headed the Govt. since April, was succeeded by ex-Dep. Premier G. D. Dzhavakhishvili. Mirtskhulava was replaced as first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Com. by K. I. Mzavaladze.[12]

Red China Govt. Shake-Up

A reshuffle of major posts in the Communist Chinese Govt. was revealed by Peiping radio Sept. 19:

Po Yi-po was replaced as Finance Min. & Vice Chrmn. of the Executive Council's (Cabinet's) Finance & Economic Affairs Com. by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Deputy Chrmn. of the Southwest Military & Admin. Comm.

Li Wei-han was succeeded by Hsi Chung-hsun as Administrative Council Secy. Gen. King Ming & Fong Yi became Vice Finance Mins. King replaced Chung Kuo-tung, who became Vice Food Min. Sung Shao-wen became Vice Min. for Light Industry. Chung Fu-sian replaced Wang Cheng as Vice Min. for Posts & Telecommunications.

In Kwangtung Province, Gen. Yeh Chien-ying Provincial Govt. Chrmn., gave up his post as Canton Mayor to Ho Wei (reported Sept. 21).

The Red China regime said Sept. 19 that it would hold national legislative elections next spring (instead of this fall as announced earlier.)[13]

Indonesian Revolt Curbed

The Indonesian Govt. reported Sept. 22-23 that a one-day armed revolt by the fanatical Darul Islam (true Moslem) organization in the Atjeh area of North Sumatra had been quelled by army & police units. The rebels had proclaimed the Atjeh area a part of "Negara Islam [Moslem State of] Indonesia," which ruled (& even collected taxes) in some parts of West Java & southwest Celebes. (Kahar Muzakkar, who started the independent Celebes movement in 1951, joined forces this year with Ki Kartosuwirjo, original leader of Darul Islam & head of the Java rebels.)[14]

Socialists Gain in Denmark

Danish Social Democrats, out of power for 3 years, polled 894,645 votes, or 90,000 more than the governing Conservative-Agrarian coalition, in Denmark's election of a 175-member unicameral Parliament Sept. 22.

Seat distribution in the new *Folketing*: Social Dems. 74 (gained 3); Agrarian Liberals 42 (gained 3); Conservatives 30 (lost 1); Radical Liberals 14 (lost 1); Single Taxers 6 (lost 4); Communists 8 (no changes); South Jutland German minority 1.[1]

Egypt Arrests Ex-Premiers

2 former Premiers of Egypt & 11 other former aides of ex-King Farouk were arrested Sept. 21 on charges of conspiracy against Pres. Mohammed Naguib's Govt. They were held for trial before the new Revolutionary Tribunal, created to handle treason cases. The defendants:

Mustafa Nahas, leader of the dissolved Wafd Party & Premier 8 times (most recently 1949-52); his wife Zeinab; Ibrahim Abdel Hadi, Saadist Premier 1948-49; Hafez Affifi, chief of Farouk's royal cabinet; Ibrahim Farrag, ex-Min. of Municipal Affairs; Soleiman Ghannam, ex-Min. of Commerce; Kamel el Kawish, ex-Gov. of Cairo; Mahmoud Riad, another ex-Min. of Commerce; Lt. Col. Ismail el Meligy & Lt. Col. Saad el Din el Sumbati, former police officials; Abbas Halim, Farouk's cousin; Karim Tabet, Farouk's press adviser; Dr. Ahmed el Nakib, Farouk's physician.[2]

New Iraqi Premier Named

Dr. Mohammed Fadhil Jamali, 50, ex-president of the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies, was named Sept. 16 by King Faisal II to succeed Jamil Al-Madfai as Premier of Iraq. Al-Madfai, who headed a minority Govt. since January, resigned Sept. 1 to make way for a stronger Govt.[3]

ECONOMICS

Bank Trust Suit Dismissed

Anti-trust charges against 17 leading investment banking firms were dismissed by Fed. Judge Harold R. Medina, 65, in New York Sept. 22 after a 34-month trial. He said he was convinced that the defendants had not conspired to monopolize their field. The trial cost the banking houses $5-$7 million, the Govt. $1½-$3 million.

The defendants: Morgan Stanley & Co.; Lehman Bros.; Kuhn Loeb & Co.; Smith Barney & Co.; Glora, Forgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Eastman Dillon & Co.; Drexel & Co.; First Boston Corp.; Dillon, Read & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster Securities Corp.; Harris Hall & Co. (Inc.); Union Securities Corp.

The Justice Dept. filed its complaint in the case in Oct. 1947, charging that the 17 firms conspired to monopolize the most desirable business in their field. The trial began Nov. 28, 1950. The Govt. rested its case last May 19 after 32,000 pages (5,000,000 words) of testimony plus hundreds of exhibits had been entered into the trial record.

The defense never presented its case. Several motions to dismiss the complaint were granted by Judge Medina.

(The Judge, who presided over the 9-mo. trial of top U.S. Communists in 1949, issued only a brief interim decision Sept. 22. A detailed decision was to follow later, probably in October.)[4]

COL Record

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Sept. 23 that the cost of living (consumer prices), continuing a 6-mo. climb, rose from a record 114.7% of the 1947-49 average in July to a new high of 115% in August. Food prices remained lower than a year ago although they rose .3% in August. Other chief factors in the August COL rise: transportation, housing.[5]

Benson Promises Farm Aid

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, speaking in Augusta, Wis. Sept. 19, promised that the Eisenhower Admin. would "do all within our power to protect & improve the living standard of the farm people" in the U.S. He denounced "foolish & panicky statements" that he was "neither able nor willing to carry out . . . the law regarding price supports." He said the Truman Admin. had taken no action its last year in office to check an 18% drop in farm prices—from 113% of parity to 95%.

Benson spoke at the Natl. & Wisconsin Soil Conservation Day & Plowing Contest in Augusta.[6]

Farm Exports Drop

The Agri. Dept. reported Sept. 20 that U.S. agricultural exports dropped 31% in the year ended June 30. They totaled $2,815,407,000 (lowest since 1945) as against a record $4,053,030,000 in 1951-52. Non-agricultural exports rose 6% last year to $12,237,373,000, highest since 1944.[7]

Foreign Creditors Cut Debts

The Commerce Dept. reported Sept. 22 that foreign nations repaid $440 million of debt to the U.S. in Apr.-June this year. Their gold dollar reserves rose by $450 million to $21.6 billion—nearly equal the U.S.' $22.5 billion gold reserves.[8]

MEDICINE

Polio preventives were rejected as a "complete failure" in checking epidemics in a report made in Rome Sept. 19 by a World Health Org. committee of experts (headed by Prof. John R. Paul of Yale). They said mass-inoculation trials of gamma globulin in the U.S. showed it gave protection for 5-6 weeks but not during the weeks immediately following inoculation.[9]

Siamese twins Carolyn Anne & Catherine Ann Mouton, 8-wk.-old daughters of Mayor Ashton J. Mouton of Lafayette, La., were separated by surgery in New Orleans Sept. 17. 8 surgeons took part in the operation. The infants were joined at birth near the base of the spine & shared a lower intestinal tract.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 19

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,178	*$22,178	*$23,344
Currency circulation	*$30,335	*$30,479	*$29,292
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a**$22,957	*$22,965	*$21,419
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,454,650,059	$6,678,173,414	$10,281,306,777
England note circulation	*£1,538.025	*£1,540.398	*£1,446.805
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,467,510	4,537,655	5,425,540
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	141.34	141.94	147.82
Bond sales	$17,260,200	$9,242,500	$13,873,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	95.53	95.83	98.85
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	138,272	116,634	138,380
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,506,100	1,533,900	6,460,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,565,000	9,745,000	9,199,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b*7,962.823	*8,694.301	*7,654.324
Carloadings (cars)	b710,554	799,079	881,218
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.48	$2.54	$2.71⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.94⅝	$1.94¾	$2.00½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3365	$.338	$.3925
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.72	$6.62	$6.49
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d110.8	110.4	111.3
BUSINESS:	Aug.	July	Aug. 1952
Consumer buying‡¶	131.2	139.9	125.3
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
	b102	101	114
Failures (Sept. 10)‡	131	178	91

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 9 bSept. 12 cSept. 5 dSept. 15

OBITUARIES

Gen. Alfredo A. Avalos, 57, Argentine Army comdr. in chief; Sept. 20 in Buenos Aires.

Lewis Corey (Louis C. Fraina), 61, first secy. of U.S. Communist Party (1919), anti-Communist in recent years; Sept. 16 in N.Y.

Dr. Colin G. Fink, 71, whose discovery of tungsten filament made possible mass production of light bulbs; Sept. 17 in Red Bank, N.J.

Gordon Graydon, 56, Progressive Conservative expert on foreign affairs in Canadian Parliament, Opposition leader during World War II; Sept. 19 in Toronto.

Mrs. Samuel Insull, 80, widow of Chicago utilities magnate, Broadway actress (Gladys Wallis) in 1890s; Sept. 23 in Chicago.

Edward Julian Nally, 95, first pres. of RCA (1919-23); Sept. 22 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Michael Maximilian, 58, a leading fashion designer in fur industry; Sept. 17 in New York.

Menachem Ribalow, 54, a leading Hebrew author & critic, editor of weekly *Hadoar;* Sept. 17 in N.Y.

1—see pp. 296C1, 182N 2—see 311F1 3—see 145K, 45N 4—see Vol. XII, 115A-B 5—see 283E2 6—see 288F1, 275C1 7—see 118L 8—see 227E2 9—see 236A3

Necmeddin Sadak, 63, Turkish Forgn. Min. 1948-50, publisher of Istanbul newspaper Aksam; Sept. 21 in New York of cancer.[1]

Dr. Joseph Sigall, 61, artist noted for portraits of U.S. Presidents, European royalty; Sept. 16 in La Jolla, Calif.

Percival Wilde, 66, playwright specializing in one-act plays, novelist; Sept. 19 in New York.

SPORTS

Marciano Keeps Title

Rocky Marciano, 29, of Brockton, Mass. retained his world heavyweight title by scoring an 11th-round TKO over Roland LaStarza, 26, of the Bronx, in the New York Polo Grounds Sept. 24. Marciano weighed 185 lb., LaStarza 184¾.[2]

Gavilan Beats Basilio

Champion Kid Gavilan, 27, of Camaguey, Cuba retained his world welterweight title in Syracuse, N.Y. Sept. 18 by winning a split 15-round decision over Carmen Basilio, 26, of Canastota, N.Y.

Littler Wins Amateur Golf

Gene Littler, 23, of La Jolla, Calif., a Navy Air Corps storekeeper, won the U.S. men's amateur golf title in Oklahoma City Sept. 19. He won the final match one up from Dale Morey of Indianapolis.[3]

Other Winners

Auto Racing—Grand Prix sports car race at Watkins Glen, N.Y. Sept. 19: Walter E. Hansgen of Westfield, N.J., averaging 76.1 mph. for 101.2 mi. in a Jaguar XK-120.

Chess—U.S. Chess Fed.'s challengers' tourney in Philadelphia Sept. 20: Arthur B. Bisguier, N.Y.

Horse Racing—$66,200 Beldame Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. Sept. 19: Darby Dan Farm's Atalanta, Harrison Wilson up, for $47,600. . . . $50,000 Roosevelt Trot at Westbury, N.Y. Sept. 17: Pat Tuccio's Katie Key, Clint Hodgins driving, for $25,000.... Manly Steeplechase Handicap at Pimlico (Baltimore) Sept. 19: P. T. Cheff's Moot, ridden by Earl Phelps, for $2,190.

Speedboats—President's Cup race in Washington Sept. 20: Stanley Sayres' *Slo-mo-shun V*, Lou Fageol driving, with 1,500 points (avg. speed 90.708 mph. for 3 15-mi. heats).

Tennis—Pacific Southwest tourney in Los Angeles Sept. 20: *singles*—(men's) Ken Rosewall, 18, Australia (defeated Tony Trabert in semifinals, Vic Seixas in finals); (women's) Doris Hart over Shirley Fry, who had eliminated Maureen Connolly in semifinals; *doubles*—(men's) Rosewall & Lewis Hoad, 18, Australia; (women's) Misses Hart & Fry; (mixed, Sept. 13) Miss Connolly & Ham Richardson.[3]

Roundup

Milwaukee Braves ended their first Natl. League home baseball schedule Sept. 20 with a total season's attendance of 1,826,397, a new league record. The Braves drew only 281,278 last year in Boston.[4] . . . **James Tugerson's** $50,000 damage suit against Cotton State League clubs & officials was dismissed Sept. 11 by Fed. Judge John Miller in Hot Springs, Ark. The judge found that the Negro pitcher's Constitutional rights were not violated when he was barred from playing with Hot Springs because of his race.[5]

Native Dancer was withdrawn from racing Sept. 19 for the rest of the year because of a bruised left forefoot.[6] . . . **Walt (Buddy) Davis**, former Texas A&M athlete who set a world high jump record of 6 ft. 11½ in. last June, signed Sept. 15 to play pro basketball with the NBA Philadelphia Warriors. . . . **Florence Chadwick**, 33, of San Diego swam Gibraltar Strait Sept. 20 in record time of 5 hrs. 6 mins. She swam about 20 mi. in traversing the 8-mi. strait from Punto Maroqui, Spain to Punta Lanchones, Spanish Morocco.[7]

*Sept. 18; season's first major upset. 1—see Vol. IX, p. 53G 2—see 164L 3—see XII, 276C 4—see 312D1 5—see 172K 6—see 284E1 7—see 300F2 8—see VIII, 120J 9—see XII, 140M 10—see 189D 11—see 268G3 12—see XII, 243G 13—see 312F2 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

MISCELLANEOUS

'Hurricane Hunter' Lost

7 crewmen of a USAF hurricane-hunter B-29 were lost Sept. 19 when the plane caught fire in flight, crashed & sank 200 mi. east of Charleston, S.C. 9 men who parachuted into the sea were rescued.

Hughes Plane Damaged

Howard Hughes' giant experimental flying boat sustained an estimated $5,500,000 damage Sept. 18 when its hangar & drydock on Terminal Island, near San Pedro, Calif., was flooded because of a broken sea dyke. Hughes Aircraft said it would take a year to repair the plane, under construction for 10 years.

The Hughes seaplane, originally called the "Hercules" & designed to carry 700 persons, began as an $18 million Govt.-supported project during World War I. Hughes' estimate of its cost to date: $23 million. Its dimensions: wing span 320 ft., length 219 ft., weight 200 tons, 8 engines. Hughes flew it a mile in a test Nov. 2, 1947.[8]

U.S. Crime Rate High

The FBI reported Sept. 19: 1,047,290 major crimes were committed in the U.S. during Jan.-June, 2.5% more than in first-half 1952, the previous record year. Rate this year through June: a major crime every 4.3 minutes. Totals in Jan.-June by classification: 3,390 murders (63 policemen in line of duty), 3,080 negligent manslaughters, 8,860 rapes, 29,610 robberies, 45,630 assaults, 232,510 burglaries, 611,610 larcencies or thefts, 112,600 auto thefts. The FBI reported arrests in 90% of homicide cases, 20% of larcenies during the Jan.-June period.[9]

Other Crime News

James De Simone, Kansas City narcotics racketeer, was deported to Italy (via plane from N.Y.) Sept. 19. . . . Dr. Ben Morgan, 70, inventor of a basic machine for administering general anesthesia, pleaded guilty to income tax evasion charges (involving $74,706) in Chicago Sept. 21 and was given a one-yr. prison sentence. . . . Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald, 63, was given a 90-day jail sentence in Washington Sept. 16 as a parole violator because he had stayed at a Newark hotel with a woman not his wife.[10] . . . Mrs. Alice White, 32, a British war bride, was acquitted in Las Vegas, Nev. Sept. 18 of murder in the killing of her husband, AF Sgt. Andrew White, May 10. She testified he had threatened to kill her & their then-unborn child.

FOOTBALL SCORES

College (Sept. 19)

Baylor 25, Calif. 0	Miss.St. 34, Memphis 6
Cincl. 14, Tulsa 7	Okla.A&M 20, H.-Sim. 0
Col. Pac. 25, Stanfd. 20	Oregon 20, Nebr. 12
Colo. 21, Wash. 20	Rice 20, Fla. 16
Duke 20, S.C. 7	Tex. A&M 7, Ky. 6
Ga.Tech 53, Davidn. 0	TCU 13, Kansas 0
Kan. St. 50, Drake 0	Tulane 54, Citadel 6
LSU 20, Texas 7	USC 29, Wash St. 13
Maryland 20, Mo. 6	Utah 28, Ariz. 7
Miss. 39, Chattga. 6	Wm.&Mary16, W.For.14
Miss. So. 25, Ala. 19*	Wyoming 14, N.Mex. 0

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Married—Actress Rita Hayworth, 34, & singer Dick Haymes, 35; Sept. 24 in Las Vegas, Nev.—the 4th marriage for both. (Haymes obtained an uncontested Nevada divorce in Las Vegas Sept. 23 from Nora Eddington Haymes. She had been granted an interlocutory decree of divorce from Haymes in Los Angeles Sept. 18 [final in one year] after testifying that he drank too much, insulted their guests. Haymes announced Sept. 19 a premarital agreement under which Miss Hayworth would never be held responsible for his debts.)[11]

Belgian Amb.-to-U.S. Baron Silvercruys, 59, a career diplomat, & Mrs. Rosemary Turner McMahon, widow of Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.); Sept. 21 in Washington.[12] . . . Dancer-actress Colette Marchand & music conductor Jacques Bazire; Sept. 18 in London.

Divorced—Mary Cushing Astor from Vincent Astor, 61, head of New York's wealthy Astor family; Sept. 19 in Pocatello, Ida. on grounds of mental cruelty.

Squadron Leader Neville Duke of the RAF set a world speed record Sept. 19 for a 100-km. (62.3 mi.) course at Dunsfold, Eng.: 709.2 mph. in a turbojet-powered Hawker Hunter.[13]

Grevenbicht, Holland staged a "bachelors' & spinsters' conference" Sept. 19-21 that attracted 700 men & women from Holland, Britain, Belgium, France, Germany & Luxembourg.